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The Korean TRADE UNIONS

Red miners of the mine where Comrade Ju Jae Hwa works, continually raise the flames of innovation in the van of great fresh revolutionary upsurge, upholding the Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K. announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

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Dawn of a New History (1)

Skirted by the meandering Daedong River, Mangyongdae lies snugly in a beautiful place surrounded by a host of hills covered with lush greenery. This is the very place where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born and passed his childhood. All the Korean people feel greatly honoured and proud of having such a great Leader. They have been following the path of glory and victory shown by him. With their infinite loyalty to him, they are filled with resolve to dash forward at a great speed towards the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution. That is why they are learning in reverence again and over again from his revolutionary family history and from his arduous, yet brilliant revolutionary activities as well.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, was born on July 10, 1894 in Mangyongdae, Nam-*ri,* Kopyong-*myon,* Daedong county, South Pyongan province. He was the eldest son of Mr. Kim Bo Hyon. Since his teenage he had a great ambition for the cause of the freedom and independence of the country. He studied hard with fervent patriotism, saying that "to win back the country, one has to learn." Even when he built up his body through athletics, he said: "Above all, one must be physically strong if one wishes to do something great for the country."

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had his education at the Shunhwa School in Mangyongdae. Then he studied up to the second-year class at Shungshil Middle School in Pyongyang, working his way to cover his expenses. His unusual intelligence and personal qualities endowed with generosity enabled him to make friends with many people in his youth. He was deeply trusted and highly esteemed by his friends. He was impatient with people behaving badly. So, he fought to the end against the wrongs without the slightest compromise, however trifle it was. He hated Japanese imperialism more than any one else.

Already since the time of his study at Shungshil Middle School and later when he taught at the Shunhwa School in Mangyongdae he took part in the independence movement, making contacts with patriots working for the cause of independence at home and abroad.

In the early spring of 1916 when he was 23 years old, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik moved to Naedong village, Bonghwa-*ri,* Kangdong county, South Pyongan province. There he taught at the Myongshin School and was engaged actively in revolutionary activity. In March 1917 he set up the Korean National Association, an underground organization composed of comrades at home and abroad, who took a firm pledge to struggle for the restoration of the fatherland. As the leader of the organization, he fought actively against Japanese imperialism. It established contacts with many patriotic organizations abroad, let alone those at home. It raised funds and prepared arms for the independence movement and even planned to select and train some fine members of its rank as military cadres.

This organization was the biggest anti-Japanese organization ever seen before the March 1 Movement (1919). Already from this period Mr. Kim Hyong Jik stepped out from narrow bounds of activity and emerged into a broad field as an organizer and leader of the Korean independence movement.

On the other hand, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik enlisted broad anti-Japanese masses into such legal organizations as "Bisokge" and "Hakkyoge" organized by him. In daytime he taught at school and in evening he educated the village adults in patriotism, instilling anti-Japanese spirit into their minds.

Thus he spread wide flames of anti-Japanese patriotic ideas among the people who were groaning under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. He laid a firm foundation for the movement deep among the broad masses of the people and roused them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

However, a trying incident happened to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in the autumn of 1917, one and a half year after he came to Kangdong. The secret of the organization was revealed through the information by a running-dog of Japanese imperialism, and, as a consquence, he was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police.

The Japanese imperialist police treated him every day with harsh tortures, but this could not foil his firm revolutionary constancy. Not a single word of secret was disclosed by him. He resisted to the end and protested in court:

"Any Korean who loves his country and works for his country cannot be guilty of any crime."

Even in the jail he conceived ideas about his future revolutionary activity. Meanwhile he studied medicine, planning to set up a clinic. Making use of a clinic, he thought, he might easily make contacts with his comrades and revolutionary organizations and have freedom in his activity.

He was released from the Pyongyang Prison in the autumn of 1918. As soon as he recovered his health, he moved his stage of struggle to the border region on the bank of the Amrok River, mindful of the great cause of the Korean independence. There he changed his profession and became a doctor as a comouflage and continued his revolutionary activity.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik took Pataokou and Linkiang as the centre of his revolutionary activity. He dispatched from there many workers for independence movement to the homeland. In the meantime, he unfolded his revolutionary activity, playing an important role of ensuring contacts with many a revolutionary organization at home and abroad. Whenever he sent off revolutionary workers to the homeland, he gave them a concrete task, saying:

"A revolutionary should be faithful to his great cause to the end."

Numerous people came to his house for treatment. Many of them were either independence movement workers who came there to discuss with him matters concerning their work or revolutionary workers leaving for the homeland with tasks given by him personally.

One of the means he used for contacting with his comrades in the homeland was medicine mailed from the homeland. He received packages of medicine from various parts of the country including Pyongyang, Seoul and Pusan. He found in them not only medicine but important informations sent by the revolutionary organizations in homeland. At times he went into the depths in Fusung county, for ten to twenty days, on the pretence that he was calling on patients. He went even to the homeland

when there was an important matter that had to be attended by him personally.

For the sake of the secrets of the revolution, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik used to change the sighboard of his clinics.

In the end of 1924 he went to Popyong, for he had there something important to deal with. Unfortunately, he was arrested there, being denounced by a Japanese imperialist stooge. He was escorted from the police substation in Popyong to the police station in Huchang. On the way the Japanese imperialist policeman dropped in a roadside wineshop. At this moment Mr. Kim Hyong Jik boldly escaped from the wineshop, and got rid of the enemy, taking flight into a mountain. He finally succeeded in crossing the Amrok River, but he was severely frost-bitten. Even though his health had been affected by the frostbite, he did not mind it and continued relentlessly his revolutionary work in Fusung, the centre of his revolutionary activity.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was not only a passionate revolutionary anti-Japanese fighter, but also a progressive, enthusiastic patriotic educationist who devoted all his energies to the education of future generation. Since he began to teach in Mangyongdae and Kangdong, he set up schools everywhere he went and exerted his efforts for the education of younger generation.

He founded Korean schools in Linkiang, Pataokou, Fusung and other places or gave his personal assistance to the schools there. He was very busy all the time, yet he had deep concern about the education of his children so that they would be brought up into outstanding patriots. On the other hand, he poured all his energies on educating the children of the poor peasants without exception.

As a doctor, he gave free treatment to poor peasants without charging a penny. He even personally called on patients for treatment. Whenever a patient was worried about the fees, he would say:

"If you want to pay, come to me after the independence... At present we are leading a poor life here in Manchuria, but we shall see soon, not in the distant future, the day when we shall be able to win back our country and cross the Amrok River. Then we shall meet each other again and have a good life."

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik reared all his family members and relatives into ardent anti-Japanese fighters. He made Mrs. Kang Ban Sok a revolutionary wife, revolutionary mother and a fervent revolutionary.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok inherited the will of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and spent all her energies for bringing up her children into fine revolutionaries. Mrs. Kang Ban Sok not only helped devotedly the revolutionary work of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and Comrade Kim Il Sung, but also took part personally in revolutionary activity.

Since the decease of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, she participated in the work of the Women's Association. And from the spring of 1928 she took up in Fusung the chairmanship of the Women's Association in Baeksan region. While she was educating the members of the Women's Association in patriotism she joined in the secret organization led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and thus dedicated her whole life as a fervent woman revolutionary.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik personally brought up Mr. Kim Hyong Kwon, his third brother, into a revolutionary fighter. The latter took part in the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. He and his comrades went into the homeland in 1930 and attacked the Japanese imperialist organs there, killing lackeys of Japanese imperialism. Denounced by a spy, he was arrested in 1930 and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Unfortunately, he passed away in prison in 1935.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik thus brought up his family members and relatives into revolutionaries, revolutionizing his whole family.

Since he moved to the border region along the Amrok River, he struggled day and night for 7-8 long years against Japanese imperialism. But the brutal torture of the Japanese imperialist police and subsequent frostbite caused him to lie ill and die unfortunately on June 5, 1926, at the age of thirty-two.

Short was Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's life; he left this world too soon. But his ardent patriotism and unwavering fighting will for the revolution will shine forever in the history of the nation. His farsighted thinking of the restoration of the fatherland, his patriotism, his invincible fighting will and his noble qualities have been inherited and developed personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and his comrades-in-arms. His idea is flourishing today in the northern half of the Republic in full blossom.

Mangyongdae—A Place Dear to Our Hearts

Mangyongdae is a place dear to the hearts of the forty million Korean people. Spring comes back as days flow and years change, but the spring air in Mangyongdae has assumed more freshness and tenderness.

I made another visit to the historic Mangyongdae under the warm April sunshine. As it is the case with all the other people in our country, my heart too was drawn to Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution.

Some days ago I took a bus bound for Mangyongdae. On that day too, a stream of people flowed ceaselessly on the paved road.

A chain of buses and automobiles running along the asphalted road glittering under the sunshine, youths and students marching and singing in files, men and women hurrying with their dear kids — one sees everywhere people flocking to the place dear to their hearts.

"I might say that it's not for the first time that I'm coming here, for I've been quite familiarized with this place in my dreams, although I was born in Rangrim and have never been to this place before..." said my road-companion, a worker from Rangrim county, Jagang province.

I refrained from asking any question to this new visitor to Mangyongdae, because his words literally expressed the feelings of all the people in our land who are longing all the time for Mangyongdae — the place dear to the hearts of the forty million Korean people. Waking or sleeping, it is an unforgettable place pervaded with the warm breath of Comrade Kim Il Sung in his childhood, the respected and beloved Leader .

Crowds of people are visiting Mangyongdae from various parts of the country. With deep gratitude, they picture in their mind the image of the Leader who took the lead in the fight for the cause of the restoration of the fatherland, thinking of the lost fatherland, for it is he who have brought the happiness of today to the Korean people.

On the faces of innumerable visitors to Mangyongdae could be read their willingness to be faithful to the revolution with a single

mind and will, upholding high the lofty ideas of the Leader.

Before long the bus approached Chilgol. Right at the time my eyes caught a boy around six years of age who said in a snappy tone:

"Grandma, what's the building of three storey over there?"

With the boy looking like her grandson, an aged woman was staring through the window at Changdok School.

"Grandma, isn't that Changdok School? I was told so by Sister who had been here."

"Well, it may be...." the old woman said but could not continue.

In behalf of the grandmother I said the kid was right.

"Yes, that's right! It's the very school that your Sister talked about...."

I was deeply impressed by what was said by the old woman: She had come from Musan county, North Hamgyong province. She told me three of her five grandchildren had been to this place.

"Well, you've come from a far place. Musan is almost two thousand *ri* from here!"

"Yes, it is! People call it the 'Tip of the Sky'. I couldn't help, because this boy was nagging me so much. Anyway, I'm here at last, though I'm so old. That makes me forget all grievances."

I was deeply touched by the feelings for Mangyongdae swelling in the hearts of that child, the grandmother and the numerous working people of our country who had called at Mangyongdae and by their faithfulness towards Comrade Kim Il Sung. How warm-hearted they should be!

The story spun around this Changdok School makes one guess how this faithfulness grows in the hearts of our children.

When the Leader studied in his childhood, Changdok School was nothing but a small tile-roofed house. Comrade Kim Il Sung studied at this very school.

Later, in the grim days of Japanese imperialism, he organized the first armed unit with communists as its backbone and brought the glory of today, after leading to victory the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

After his triumphal return to the fatherland, he made a personal visit to Changdok School on October 28, 1945 and showed his care to everything that concerned the life of teachers and pupils.

I halted before Comrade Kim Il Sung's statue in front of the school, feeling reverence for the Leader.

I could feel how soundly the children grew up following the teachings of the Leader like a sunflower, amidst the fresh-green junipers growing in full vigour in the school compound.

The deeds of the children growing in the Leader's warm bosom literally speak of their tender hearts: Every year before azaleas bloom on the hills, they would adorn the statue with a score of pots of azalea grown in the greenhouse; they would go to Sunhwa River and pick up pure pebbles which they would spread on every spot which has something to do with the childhood of the Leader.

I took the bus again and entered Mangyongdae.

Crowds of people had already thronged to the thatched house at the foot of the Mangyongbong Hill where the Marshal had spent his childhood, around the "Warship Rock" lying on a green lawn on the opposite hill-slope, and around the

Working men and children from all parts of the country flocking to Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born and spent his childhood.

"Sliding Rock", "Study Site", "Swinging Place", etc. Wherever they went, they watched with reverence the beloved native place of the Leader embroidered with various historical events associated with the childhood of the Leader.

Along with other people I reached the modest house where the Leader had spent his childhood. Everyone of us tidied up clothes and entered the frontyard.

I felt as if I were warmly embraced by this historic house which had reared the Leader in his childhood, in the grim days when the whole land had been covered with dark clouds.

With boundless respect and admiration for the Leader and his family, I examined one after another the hoe and other farm tools which lay there in good order as if they had been brought back from the work-site a few minutes ago, and other articles such as jars, pots, a mortar, a loom. A bookcase and a table still remained in the room.

We were reminded of the story that the Leader had drenched with water at times his straw-sandals made for him by his grandfather, fearing that they might wear out too soon. Emerging from the house, I walked along the path on which the Leader in his childhood used to sing the song taught him by his father.

The spring frequented by the Leader and his father for washing their faces and for cold-water massage, the pine tree on which he tried to catch a rainbow after a shower and also the sites of "study" and "angling", all these were tidied up clean and well-trimmed. These historic sites make me grope even today the Leader's image in his childhood and make me feel a warm admiration for him.

I turned round and climbed up Mangyongbong Hill standing on the eastern bank of the Daedong River. A panoramic view unfolded before my eyes.

Picturesque pines rustled on every hill-top and hill-slope. An orchard of apple-trees, a strawberry field, peach-trees and various kinds of flower-trees were attired in fresh green. A green lawn was seen on the sunny hill-side.

Before long I stepped on to the pavillion rising high on the hill-top. There my eyes feasted on the aspects of the fatherland prospering with the days in response to the call of the Leader.

Far off there I saw Pyongyang — the capital of the revolution where resides the Leader respected and beloved by the 40 million Korean people, the place where is the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea — the heart of our revolution.

When my eyes followed the course of the Daedong River flowing leisurely for long, long years, I caught the sight of the Kangson Steel Works, the steel base with smokes rising up into the sky. Tractors snorted noisily, turning up the soil on the field, and down below boats heavily laden with cargo plied busily.

Numerous people from various parts of the country were thrilled unwittingly by the breathtaking view seen on this pavillion.

"Mangyongdae is really a native place for all of us. It makes us feel something new every time we come here."

"It is a place dear to the hearts of all the working people who are yearning after it all the year round."

"Everybody has a native place of his own, but the beauty and prosperity of today of all our native places have actually stemmed from the foot of this Mangyongbong Hill."

A worker from the far North Hamgyong province expressed his sentiments as follows:

"I take a fresh pledge here in Mangyongdae which is a place dear to the hearts of the 40 million people.

"We shall turn the noble moral traits and revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung into our bones and flesh and show the real prowess of the Korean people to the world in the solemn revolutionary struggle for greeting actively the great event of the unification of the fatherland."

This is the unanimous sentiment of the people visiting Mangyongdae.

Mangyongdae is the cradle of revolution for the 40 million Korean people. As a place full of sunshine, it will shine forever in the hearts of all people along with the prosperity of the fatherland.

Victorious Is Our Revolutionary Cause Under the Leadership of the Sagacious Leader

Our people and working class greet the 56th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, effecting a new revolutionary upsurge, upholding the decisions of the historical Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, so as to meet actively the forthcoming great event of the unification of the fatherland.

Greeting the day, our people and working class, with emotions and joy, are looking back on the proud achievements which they have made under the wise leadership of the Leader with irresistible feelings of reverence for and gratitude to the sagacious Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought to them the great victory and happiness of today by founding and leading the Party and people's power.

Early in the girm days under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung, upholding the torchlight of the restoration of the fatherland and national liberation movement of our country, developed the communist movement and national liberation movement of our country onto a higher stage by organizing and waging the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Viewed in the light of the whole history of the revolution in our country, the revolutionary movement before the thirties had to suffer failures and go through twists and turns because it lacked a true leader, though the revolutionary spirit and fighting will of the people were strong. Our people had long yearned for a leader who would lead correctly their struggle. This age-old aspiration cherished ardently by the Korean people was realized only in the thirties when they had Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and national hero, as their leader.

The revolutionary activity of Comrade Kim Il Sung marked a turning point for the development of the anti-Japanese liberation movement and communist movement of our country.

Holding fast, from the beginning, to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance of carrying out the Korean revolution by the Korean people themselves and to the steadfast idea of *Juche,* Comrade Kim Il Sung set out to blaze a way for the arduous and complicated Korean revolution.

He scientificaly analysed the obtaining situation of the Korean revolution by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea and developed and generalized the form of violent mass struggle and thereby led the national liberation movement of the Korean people to a new high stage.

Our people's revolutionary struggle which had long traversed a rough path came to be led correctly for the first time by a scientific revolutionary line and strategy and tactics because the distinguished Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stood on the forefront of the struggle.

Thus, Marxism-Leninism was, for the first time, combined with the practical activities of the Korean revolution and communist movement was combined organically with the revolutionary struggle of our people for national liberation.

Anti-Japanese armed struggle was an arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle, hardly seen in history, but it was ever-victorious and made immortal achievements solely thanks to the distinguished leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the basic shortcomings revealed in the early days of the Korean communist movement were overcome and the organizational and ideological preparations were made in full for the founding of Marxist-Leninist party; the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and our people such as the idea of *Juche* for the Korean revolution, lofty communist revolutionary spirit, brilliant revolutionary exploits, precious fighting experience, the revolutionary methods of work and the popular style of work, were established.

After liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung coped with the complex situation, blazed a path for our people and built up internal forces for the victory of Korean revolution by founding the great Marxist-Leninist party and establishing a firm revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic.

The situation of our country after liberation was very complicated.

Though Korea was liberated, it was divided into the South and North because the U.S. imperialists wormed their way into South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists. The U.S. imperialists mercilessly suppressed democratic forces by whipping up together reactionary forces, and were running wild to stretch the tentacles of aggression to the northern half of the Republic.

Although the people were in high revolutionary spirits, they were, nevertheless, at a loss, hardly knowing which way they should go.

The difficult tasks of tiding over the obtaining situation and of pushing ahead powerfully with the Korean revolution with internal forces were carried out only by the distinguished Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had accumulated rich experiences in the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle.

In order to lead the people correctly in complicated situation and to carry on the Korean revolution with the people's own efforts, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded, first of all, the Party—the general staff of the revolution.

Since then our Party strengthened and developed into a mass party in a short span of time under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. From the first days of its founding it has led the people with confidence along the independent revolutionary line—Marxist-Leninist line—braving all storms and trials without the slightest vacillation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal character of our immediate revolution right after liberation. He put forward the wisest and the most correct line on converting the northern half of the Republic into a revolutionary democratic base.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party struggled to effect the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution and to lay a powerful base for the nation-wide triumph of the Korean revolution, carrying through this line since its founding.

The thorough liquidation of the old Japanese imperialist colonial ruling machinery, the founding of a genuine people's power which represents the interests of the people from all sections of life who were rallied on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, the successful enforcement of democratic reforms, the land reform and the nationalization of industry included, conducted in accordance with the will of the people, the creation of a powerful people's armed force intended to safeguard the revolutionary gains, all these were possible only thanks to the correct policy and concrete guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung carried out one after another the farsighted ideas worked out by him already during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the ideas of building a prosperous, powerful, independent state, so that our people would be able to live in happiness.

Thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution was accomplished in 1-2 years only after liberation and the northern half of the Republic was converted into a reliable base for the Korean revolution.

Our revolutionary base which was strengthened politically and militarily, turned out as a trustworthy internal force and a guarantee for victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

During the severe Fatherland Liberation War, Comrade Kim Il Sung roused all our people to the heroic struggle and led them to victory in the war.

The three-year long war forced upon us by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges was a war unprecedentedly fierce and it was a stern trial for our Party and people.

However, our people led by the Party and the Leader overcame this trial honourably and brought to their knees the U.S. imperialists who boasted of being "the mightiest in the world."

Our people lived for a long period under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and they were liberated only less than five years ago. Yet they won over the "mighty" U.S. imperialism—the ringleader of imperialism. The source of this powerful force lies in the distingnished strategy and tactics and the wise leadership of the iron-willed Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As soon as the war broke out, Comrade Kim Il Sung shouldered the destiny of the fatherland and mobilized the whole Party and people under the slogan, "All for victory in the war!" and placed rapidly the northern half of the Republic on war-footing, thus he inspired powerfully our people to the

sacred struggle for the annihilation of the enemy.

In every period and at every stage of the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the People's Army to victory all the time with outstanding military-strategic policy.

Even in the adverse circumstances of the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out farsighted ideas for the rehabilitation and development of the people's economy and for the socialist construction of the country as well, looking forward to the distant future after the war. He promoted up to the last detail preparations for the post-war rehabilitation and construction while organizing counter-offensives against the enemy.

The great Fatherland Liberation War ended with our victory, and it displayed in full the invincible might of the Korean people who were firmly united around their Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung led constantly the Party and people to fresh victories by skilfully organizing and mobilizing the Party and masses to the implemention of the correct line and policy worked out by him on the basis of the revolutionary spirit of *Juche* in every period and at every stage of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Right after the armistice when everything turned into ashes and when the livelihood of the people became very difficult, no one had any idea of what to begin with and how to construct.

At such a time Comrade Kim Il Sung spread out immediately a magnificent blueprint for the post-war rehabilitation and construction and also great ideas on the development of our revolution. Thus he blazed the road to be taken by our people.

Taking account of the fact that the U.S. imperialists had not given up their aggressive ambition, though defeated in the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung showed orientation that the rehabilitation and construction be carried on, taking the most of the peaceful conditions available since the armistice. On the other hand, he defined a policy on turning definitely the balance of power between the enemy and our side to our advantage by strengthening further the revolutionary internal forces.

In conformity with the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung our people not only rehabilitated the economy from the ruins during the ten post-war years, but also transformed our country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state and built cities and villages more beautifully, having done away with the backwardness and poverty handed down throughout their history.

All these successes are the brilliant fruition of the revolutionary spirit of *Juche* and the independent line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"*Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence are the consistent stand and policy of our Party."

At the bottom of all these lines and policies of our Party and practical activities of the revolution and construction lie, above all others, the firm spirit of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and independent revolutionary line put forth by him.

As it was done by Comrade Kim Il Sung at all times, Comrade Kim Il Sung adhered firmly to the principle of Marxism-Leninism and summed up and analyzed the historical experiences of the international communist movement even when he led the post-war socialist revolution and socialist construction and on this basis he put forward independent revolutionary line and foreign policy in every period and at every stage, and solved correctly in an original way all the problems confronted by the Korean revolution.

Besides, the basic line of our Party's economic construction on giving the priority to the growth of heavy industry while developing simultaneously light industry and agriculture, Comrade Kim Il Sung showed the possibility of realizing the policy on the socialist transformation of the relations of production, when the life itself eagerly demanded the transformation of the old relations of production and the revolutionary forces were prepared for their implementation, even though the level of the productive forces and the technical development were relatively low.

Even after the triumph of socialist system, it was only by Comrade Kim Il Sung that important and practical probelms which cropped up in the course of intensifying and developing socialist construction were given a new clarification and were put into effect on a Marxist-Leninist line—the problem of the improvement of Party and state leadership and economic management, problem of building socialist rural villages and obliteration of the distinctions between town and country and class distinction between the working class and peasantry, problem of motive forces for social development under socialism and problem of strengthening proletarian dictatorship.

In particular, Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, Daean work system and new system for the guidance of agriculture (embodiment of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method), the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country", policy on combining the class struggle with the political and ideological unity of the masses of people

and on revolutionizing and *working-classizing* the whole society and line of carrying on the building of economy and national defences in parallel—all these matters were put forth and clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung as the essential methods to be used for the immediate all-out socialist construction and gradual transition toward Communism, and they are a contribution to developing Marxist-Leninist theory on the construction of socialism and communism and to enriching practical experiences in international communist movement.

All this is the brilliant embodiment of the great Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, of his steadfast idea of *Juche* in particular.

In leading the revolution and construction Comrade Kim Il Sung has always relied on the masses of people and enlisted their creative power and revolutionary spirit without reserve so as to guide them confidently towards a revolutionary upswing.

It was in the period of 1956-1957 when a vicious anti-communist campaign was organized by the U.S. imperialists and the clamour of "march north" was made more noisily by their hirelings in South Korea. At this juncture Comrade Kim Il Sung went down to the masses and bucked them up. In this way he had not only crushed the offensives of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges but gave a start to the unprecedented high tide of socialist construction and the Chollima movement. As a matter of fact, such a way of handling affairs represents an outstanding example of revolutionary guidance over the masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has showed all the time correct lines and orientation to the masses of people; he makes time to visit factories, mines, construction sites, farm villages, schools and other places where people are living and working and, guides in detail their affairs on the scene.

Through his on-the-spot guidance he has showed singular examples of the Marxist-Leninist method of work and of the popular style of work, giving precedence to political work among the masses, solving all the problems in a revolutionary manner in reliance on the masses, cutting through a main point to create an example and popularize it throughout the country and combining general guidance with individual one.

The whole activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung are consistent with his infinite devotion to our revolutionary cause and the people.

He is always putting his heart into the problem of how to make the country stronger and richer, how to make the people enjoy more blissful life.

The Leader has defined the improvement of the material and cultural life of the people as the supreme principle governing the activties of the Party and the State and works out all the economic and cultural measures on the basis of this principle. Everytime he finds himself in various places on an on-the-spot guidance he takes care of the living conditions of the people above anything else.

Specifically speaking, the enforcement of free education and free medical services, abolition of the system of agricultural tax-in-kind, introduction of 6-hour workday for the mother-workers with more than three kids, the historically significant enforcement of the universal 9-year compulsory technical education and other various social and cultural measures of the Party and Government are permeated with the profound love and care of Comrade Kim Il Sung for our people and working class.

Particularly while leading the revolution and construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung has directed a great attention to building up our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically and given meticulous guidance to the mass cultivation work for arming the entire people with communism, with revolutionary ideas of the working class.

As a result, the unitary ideology of the Party to firmly defend the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, to breathe and act in compliance with his ideas and will at any time and in any places and to resolutely support and carry through the line and policy set forth by him, has been set up firmly in the Party today and the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness of the working people have been exalted as never before.

Invincible are our revolutionary ranks which forge ahead in close unity as one under the leadership of the Party and the Leader. This constitutes the decisive factor for all our successes, the basic guarantee for the nation-wide triumph of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has striven actively for the promotion of the South Korean revolution and the independent unification of the fatherland.

After liberation even while he was establishing the revolutionary democratic base and then pushing ahead in full force with the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the forty million Korean people, regarded always all this as a part of work for the Korean revolution and took the northern half as a revolutionary base serving the cause of national liberation at large.

He has put forth the line of independent unification, the most correct line, and made active efforts for its realization.

The Leader has at all times made clear the chara-

cter, basic tasks, strategic and tactical lines of the South Korean revolution, and its immediate fighting tasks and illumined the path the South Korean people should take.

The South Korean people, youth and students are deriving an immense strength from the fact that at the head of the Korean revolution stands the gifted Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They aspire after the day when they too will lead a free and happy life in his bosom as the people in the northern half of the Republic under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. They are looking up to the socialist paradise which is in full bloom in the northern half under the leadership of the Leader.

Through experience in their life they have understood that the road to genuine freedom and liberation lies in overthrowing the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and in the achievement of the country's unification. This is why, braving the barbarous suppression of the enemy, they come out persistently in the national salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism and its minions, wage their struggle in a more organized way and develop it even into an active armed struggle.

The Korean residents in Japan who have tasted all sorts of bitterness in their life in an alien land are now coming back to their fatherland in order to be in the bosom of the respected and beloved Leader whom they revere infinitely. They are also waging in Japan a vigorous struggle for their democratic, national rights and for the independent unification of the fatherland, with the pride of being the citizens of the Republic led by the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the forty million Korean people as well as an outstanding Leader of the international communist movement and working-class movement, is not only leading the Korean revolution to victory and glory but making great contributions to the advance of the world revolutionary movement.

Following as ever the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have been faithful to their national and international duties with the uplifted banner of Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism. They have done all in their power to strengthen the international solidarity of our revolution and to promote the development of the international revolutionary movement at large.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the basic strategy of world revolution is to direct the spearhead of struggle to U.S. imperialism.

As taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and the Government of the Republic which consider the interests of revolution as the highest law, regard it as their sacred internationalist duties, as the principles of their foreign policy to fight resolutely against the forces of imperialist aggression masterminded by U.S. imperialism, holding high the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. banner, to give active support to the heroic Vietnamese people and the Cuban people and to assist and encourage the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle for freedom and liberation.

Based thoroughly on Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideas of independency our Party has fought and will fight in future, too, against the left and right opportunism on a principled stand, for the safeguard of the purity of Marxism-Leninism, for the development of friendly and co-operative relations between the socialist countries and for the principled unity of the international communist movement.

Thanks to their independent revolutionary line and foreign policy, thorough anti-imperialist revolutionary stand, loyalty to their international duties and positive contributions to the revolutionary development at large, the international position and prestige of our Party and the Government of the Republic under the distinguished leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung have been raised and consolidated to an unheard-of extent.

Therefore, our friends and the revolutionary peoples in various countries of the world are looking up today to Comrade Kim Il Sung, saying that the firm revolutionary and principled stand taken by our Party and the Government of the Republic is the "only correct stand to be adhered to by everyone."

As seen above, the revolutionary cause of our country has taken and is still taking a triumphant course under the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A series of historical facts and the realities of today prove that the revolutionary cause of our people is bound to come out victorious and invincible under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, the leadership of the wise Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the decisive guarantee for all our victories and happiness.

However arduous the Korean revolution may be, only victories and glory are in store for us so long as we have his great leadership.

For us the forty million Korean people it is an infinite pride, happiness and glory to have such a great leader as Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At present the entire people and working class of Korea are struggling stubbornly for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution in accordance with the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the forty million Korean people.

GLORIOUS REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS FORMED IN THE COURSE OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

April 25 this year marks the 36th anniversary of the day when the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Greeting the day the working class and people of Korea look back with a high sense of national pride and dignity the revolutionary path and the immortal exploits of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which was organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. And they are filled with firm determination to defend stubbornly and carry forward more splendidly the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

* * *

The anti-Japanese armed struggle marked the highest stage in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our people. At the same time, it was the great revolutionary struggle that wound up the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in victory.

Since the beginning of the 1930's, savage oppression by Japanese imperialism grew unprecedentedly cruel and the destiny of the nation was in peril. At this time Comrade Kim Il Sung, shouldering the destiny of our nation, came to the fore of the revolution and led the struggle of the Korean people to victory.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was an arduous struggle, the parallel of which is rarely found. The anti-Japanese guerillas had neither a rear nor armed support except the assistance from the revolutionary masses. They had to solve all problems by themselves, while keeping up the struggle for 15 long years against the "crack" forces of the Japanese imperialist aggression troops and the puppet army and police.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was not only an armed struggle, but also a great revolutionary struggle that organically combined the communist movement with the national-liberation movement, and the armed struggle with the mass struggle and thereby vigorously strengthened and developed the whole anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle on the firm foundation of the masses, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was led along the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics mapped out and set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was not until then that Marxism-Leninism was linked up with the reality in our country; that the communist movement was combined with the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people for the national and social emancipation; and that the independent position in the Korean revolution and the principle of self-reliance were firmly established.

As the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a great revolutionary struggle with profoundity, it gave rise to glorious immortal revolutionary traditions with a wide range of rich contents indispensable for the accomplishment of the Korean revolution.

One of the main contents of the revolutionary traditions formed in the anti-Japanese armed struggle is the living examples of the communist revolutionary spirit—boundless loyalty to the headquarters of the revolution, firm faith in Marxism-Leninism, indomitable fighting spirit, the revolutionary discipline of

carrying through orders and instructions under all difficult circumstances, idea of *Juche* and spirit of self-reliance, the revolutionary constancy of keeping the communist belief even in face of death, warm comradeship and communist good faith, the burning hatred for imperialism and class enemy, the ardent love for the people, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, etc.

The anti-Japanese guerillas were rallied as one with one mind and will around Comrade Kim Il Sung. Established firmly among them was an unshakable system of revolutionary ideology with boundless loyalty to the revolution and the Leader.

Their infinite fidelity to the revolution and the Leader constituted the fundamental factor which guaranteed the final accomplishment of the revolutionary tasks and victory in the protracted course of the arduous, complicated struggle.

In the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of carrying out the Korean revolution by the Korean people themselves, were thoroughly translated into practice.

In working out the lines, stragegy and tactics of our revolution, in preparing the founding of the Party and building up the revolutionary force and in solving the tasks of the armed struggle at every stage, Comrade Kim Il Sung proceeded from the actual situation of our revolution and relied firmly on the strength of our people.

The thoroughly independent stand taken by Comrade Kim Il Sung made him possible to put forth the most correct policies in all spheres, combining correctly the principles of Marxism-Leninism with the realities of the Korean revolution. And it also helped organize and mobilize the broad revolutionary masses, enabling the Korean revolution to emerge in triumph.

In the course of struggle for establishing *Juche* the sense of independency and patriotism were enhanced among the guerillas and the revolutionary masses and the international solidarity based on independency became strengthened, and sectarianism and flunkeyism were overcome successfully.

Furthermore, in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the revolutionary standpoint to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism, opposing various kinds of left and right opportunism, was firmly fixed and adhered to.

Imbued with indomitable revolutionary spirit, the anti-Japanese guerillas demonstrated strong revolutionary will and heroism in their revolutionary activities and fought with all their might for the cause of socialism and communism, keeping their revolutionary constancy in all adversities. Their invincible revolutionary spirit was based on the boundless loyalty to the Leader and the revolution and on the firm faith in Marxism-Leninism.

Another content of the revolutionary traditions formed in the anti-Japanese armed struggle consists of great exploits and rich experiences performed and accumulated in such broad fields as the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Party, the united front movement, the question of people's power, the building of revolutionary armed forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung directed his deep attention to the firm formation of an organizational backbone and to the laying of a broad mass foundation with the purpose of founding the Party. This was the most correct line in the light of the lesson learned from the communist movement in the preceding time as well as in view of the revolutionary situation of those days.

A large number of communists were reared under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and they rallied themselves firmly around him. Thus took shape the organizational backbone for the founding of the Party. Through various struggles including the armed struggle and the movement of the anti-Japanese national united front, the consciousness and the organizational spirit of the broad masses heightened. Thus the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of our Party were fully made.

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle an anti-Japanese national united front was formed for the first time under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung combined correctly the class line with the mass line and held fast to the principle of enlisting actively various strata of the people and combining unity with struggle while relying on the basic masses of the people.

He also took the policy of expanding and developing the united front from its lower form to a higher one, from partial unity to a full-scale one in conformity with the level of ideological consciousness and the state of preparedness of the masses of all

walks of life.

Founded on this basis was the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first organization of anti-Japanese national united front of the Korean people.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean communists set up guerilla bases and defended them for many years. A people's revolutionary government was established there and this government enforced a number of revolutionary measures. Many valuable achievements and experiences were made in the course of the establishment and administration of the people's power.

In the matter of the building of the people's armed forces, too, great exploits and rich experiences were made during the anti-Japanse armed struggle.

Gained was the experience of having organized and built up a regular army, militarily and politically, and the original principles of guerrilla tactics were formulated. Besides, experience was gained for bringing broad revolutionary masses into the armed struggle by combining the anti-Japanese guerrillas with para-military organizations.

The lofty, revolutionary comradeship displayed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas enabled them to further consolidate their ranks ideologically and morally, thereby making them steel-like revolutionary ranks. The comradeship among the anti-Japanese guerrillas was, indeed, a communistic and revolutionary one which was set up in the course of the struggle for the cause of the revolution, between men and officers and among comrades-in-arms. The anti-Japanese guerrillas were able to break through the arduous path of struggle unprecedented in history by dint of the united strength invigorated with lofty comradeship and revolutionary trust.

The fine examples of the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work are another content of the revolutionary traditions formed in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"guerrillas cannot live apart from the people just as a fish cannot survive out of water"**, the anti-Japanese guerrillas sticked to the principle of going always down to the masses of the people, trusting them and relying on their infinite strength and wisdom.

One of the factors which made the guerrillas succeed in solving the difficult and hard revolutionary tasks without fail, lies in the fact that they fought together with the masses of the people, holding fast to the revolutionary mass line.

Thanks to the daily guidance, practical examples and lofty virtues of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the inflexible revolutionary spirit, popular work method and style of work and the communistic morality of the anti-Japanese guerrillas were fully cultivated and refined to such a high degree.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always educated the guerrillas in boundless fidelity to Marxism-Leninism and to the cause of the revolution, and taught them with practical examples of the popular work method and style.

The lofty revolutionary spirit and noble virtues displayed by Comrade Kim Il Sung moved immensely the guerrillas and they became a pattern for the guerrillas. Everyone followed his guidance wholeheartedly and deemed it their utmost honour to have him as the Leader of the Korean people.

None of the revolutionary traditions of our Party established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle can be imagined apart from the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was possible to establish the brilliant revolutionary traditions with such a wide range and rich contents only because there were the revolutionary and scientific leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his practical examples set in his revolutionary activities, and because the guerrillas and the people were boundlessly loyal to him, rallied firmly as one wtih a single mind and will around him.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions formed in the anti-Japanese armed struggle are the root of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean revolution. The revolutionary traditions are the greatest pride of the Korean working class and people and the most valuable assets for the victory of our revolution as well. By way of defending, inheriting and developing the glorious revolutionary traditions, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean working class and people have won great victories in the revolution and construction since the liberation of our country from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist rule.

AS HE LEADS THE REVOLUTION

Pak Sung Chul

The fifteen years of anti-Japanese armed struggle witnessed many indescribable difficulties and hardships. But we valiantly and heroically blazed the thorny path of revolution to win ultimate victory.

Arduous was each year, each day of the struggle, but particularly trying and severe was the period around the 1938 Nanpaitze Conference in Mongkiang county.

Following the establishment of a new kind guerrilla base in Mt. Paekdu in 1936, the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism expanded and became intensified, and particularly fanned by the campaigns in Korea of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle spread on a nation-wide scale. This threw the Japanese imperialists into consternation.

They became more desperate as they realized that they could not continue their war of aggresion undisturbed unless the anti-Japanese guerillas, the greatest obstacle to the realization of their aggressive plans, were checked.

Moreover, in the summer of 1938, the Japanese imperialists sustained a heavy blow in their attack on the area of Lake Khasan at the southern tip of the Maritime province of the U.S.S.R. Now they mobilized hundreds of thousands of men—the bulk of their Kanto Army which had been deployed along the Soviet-Chinese boundary and part of their forces in China proper—and launched large "extermination campaigns" against the anti-Japanese guerrillas in eastern, northern and southern Manchuria, and particularly in western Gando where the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was stationed.

In the course of the subsequent events our side, too, suffered no small losses.

The First Army of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces in southern Manchuria reported heavy casualties; the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in Changpai and the underground organizations of the National Liberation Union at home also suffered great losses under the enemy's brutal persecution.

A grave hour had come to the Korean revolutionary movement.

Unless the situation was saved at once, the besieged anti-Japanese guerilla units would be crushed piece-meal by the enemy, and the Korean revolution would be driven into the most difficult plight.

Circumstances made it imperative to regroup the forces of the units and take the initiative in battles in the face of the enemy's offensive, and, on this basis, take energetic steps to save the revolution.

Making a clear-cut analysis of such situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung came out in the struggle to surmount the difficult condition in those days and to save the Korean revolution. He worked out a concrete plan to go over to a decisive counter-offensive, taking the initiative against the enemy. And under the plan he ordered the units to break through the enemy encirclement and concentrate at Nanpaitze.

It was around this time in the summer of 1938 that the company under my command was marching to Nanpaitze, Mongkiang county, from southern Manchuria on the order of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Words cannot describe the trials the company had to go through in our efforts to break through the rings of the enemy encirclement in Waichakou and many other places.

Winter was approaching, but we were in ragged summer uniforms. We ran out of provisions, and had to fight the enemy several times a day without eating and having time to rest. We were completely exhausted.

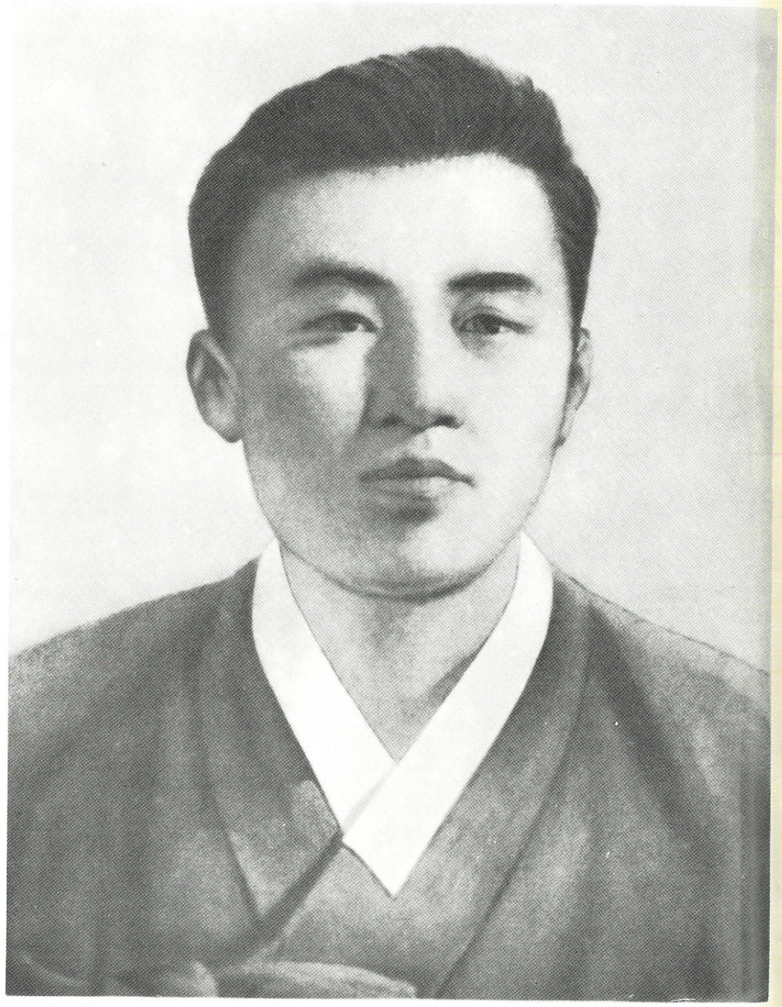
Mrs. Kang Ban Sok carries weapons to help Comrade Kim Il Sung in his revolutionary activities

Dawn of a New History

Comrade Kim Il Sung's native home in Mangyongdae

Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of Comrade Kim Il Sung

Mrs. Li Bo Ik, grandmother of Comrade Kim Il Sung



Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of Comrade Kim Il Sung

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, mother of Comrade Kim Il Sung

Mr. Kim Hyong Kwon, uncle of Comrade Kim Il Sung

Mr. Kim Chol Ju, younger brother of Comrade Kim Il Sung

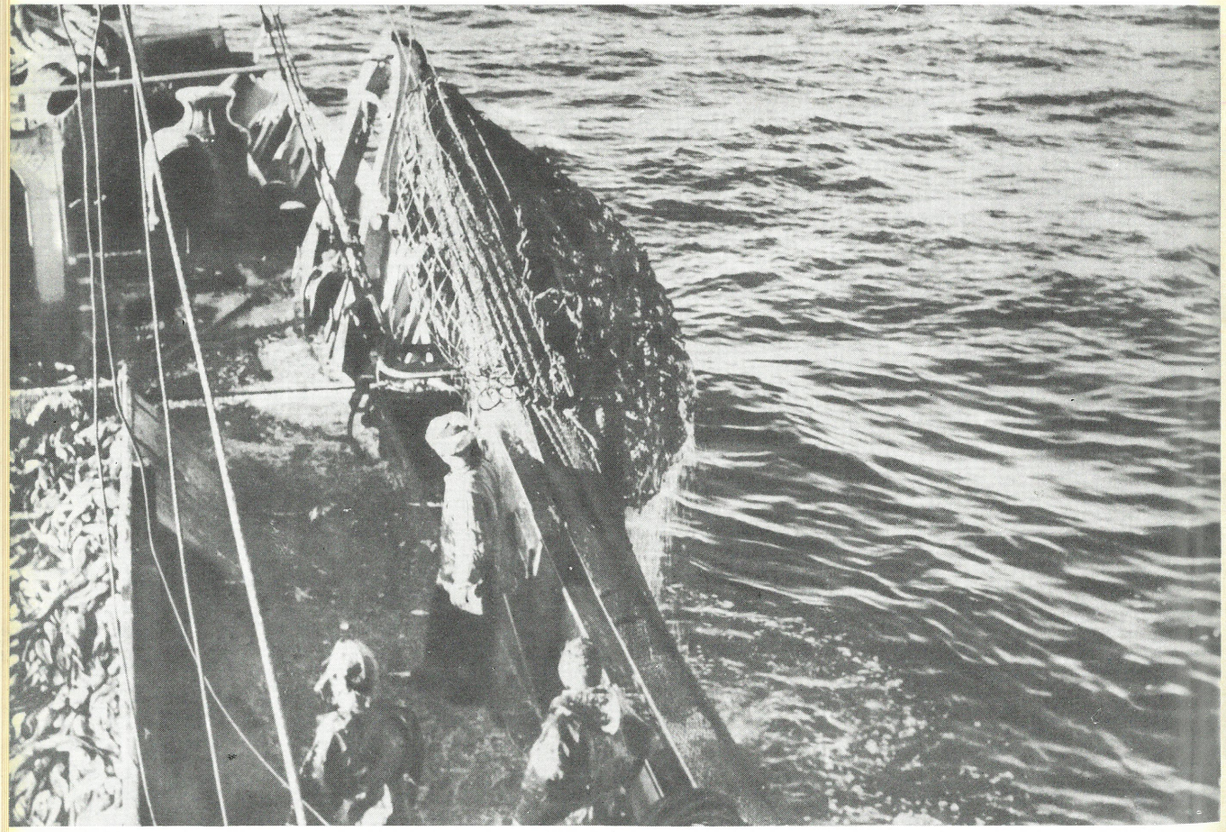
Mr. Kim Hyong Jik teaching youth at Sunhwa School

Sunhwa School in Mangyongdae, the Alma Mater of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, where he himself taught in later period

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik holding a secret meeting with the members of the "Joson Kuk-min-hoe" (Korean National Association) on a boulder on Bonghwa Hill

Myongshin School where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was engaged as a teacher

Students of the Fishery Department at the Wonsan Fisheries College discussing on a net they have designed on the basis of their study



Fishing of *myongtae* by the crew of trawler No. 51 where Hero of Labour Pak Han Jae works as skipper

Fishery workers aboard Whaler No. 302

Residential quarters of the workers of the fishery office where Comrade Ra Song Kuk works

Vessel "Daesong-san" with 3,500 tons of displacement was launched last year in our country

Like packs of wolves the enemy constantly hounded our march and harassed us from all directions.

The enemy even sent up planes to scatter leaflets in an attempt to demoralize us. And they did not see how foolish they looked.

We never faltered. If someone sank to the ground we helped him up and encouraged him: "Come on now! In just a few more days, we'll meet our Commander Kim."

No enemy schemes, nor hardships could stop us girded with such confidence. Overcoming every difficulty bravely, we made steady progress towards Nanpaitze. We all had the great hope and conviction that when we reached there, that is, only under Comrade Kim Il Sung we would see the revolution overcome all severe and stern trials and gain greater momentum, and that our strength would be renewed.

As we made our way to Nanpaitze, we felt as happy as if we were going to see our own father after a long separation.

It was late October that we at last reached the thickly wooded Nanpaitze, Mongkiang county, where Comrade Kim Il Sung and other comrades were impatiently awaiting our arrival.

Our joy knew no bounds when we found ourselves in the warm embrace of our Commander whom we had so long looked forward to meeting.

Even now what he said after listening to our report is still fresh in my mind:

"You are the very Communists to blaze a path through such difficulties and reach here confident of the victory of the revolution. People like you are immortal. Wherever we are we must live and fight at all times with faith in ultimate victory..."

We were moved to tears at such praise from Comrade Kim Il Sung. All of us renewed our resolve to be more faithful to the revolution. Warmly cared for by Comrade Kim Il Sung and comrades-in-arms we took rest for a few days.

Comrade Kim Il Sung himself assigned us a place to pitch tents beside the headquarters. He saw to it that the guard duty was fulfilled only by men of the unit directly under his command so that we could take a good rest. Under such paternal concern we were soon refreshed and made full preparations for new combat duties.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's love for his men is immeasurably deep and broad. I could note this love also in the life of the comrades directly under his command.

What struck us first was the neatness, orderliness and animation in their life. All this impressed us very deeply. They were always alert, cheerful and vigorous, and neat and tidy in appearance.

They had clean uniforms and new shoes on, and their cartridge-belts were filled.

During our conversation with them, we learned that in the previous winter they had gone to Matangkou leaving in the wilderness of Changpai and Linkiang a large force of the enemy who was on their heels constantly. In Matangkou they built a secret camp, had a rest and even did military and political studies.

The longer we listened, the greater was our admiration. Everything we heard surpassed our imagination.

I was so envious of their life that I asked one of them how they could lead such a composed life.

He said: "We only act as our Commander tells us. We have fought many battles, but we haven't lost a signle one."

His words made me think deeply. We were not the only ones that have troubles. Think of them. They had operated in Changpai and the border regions, the strongholds of the enemy.

Up to the last moment, on their way to Nanpaitze they had fought many hard battles under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, including the one at Liutaokou in Linkiang county.

This thought gave me a prick of conscience: If I had acted as he had instructed, my men might have suffered less. There were only a hundred men or so and I was responsible for them.

Never did I feel so keenly that the matter of winning or losing a battle, keeping the men well fed and clothed, getting them to fight well depended entirely on how the commander cares for and loves his men and on how well he looks after his detachment.

During the week we were there the historic Nanpaitze Conference was held with the participation of the cammanding officers of the First and Second Armies of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces.

The conference which worked out detail-

ed plans for a fresh upsurge of the revolution focussed our attention. Most important of all matters discussed at the conference were the study on the current situation and the future strategy in the guerilla warfare, problems concerning the reorganization of the First and Second Armies of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces, and other questions of organization.

In the first place the conference defined the "Jehol Expedition" as a leftist, adventuristic action and gave careful consideration to the matter of strengthening the guerilla struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

At the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a strategic line of developing a big-unit guerilla warfare in the light of the enemy's large-scale "punitive action." He also outlined a series of plans of closely combining this with small-unit guerilla activities, of resolutely carrying on the mass political work to organize and mobilize the masses of the people while waging annihilation operations.

On the basis of the strategic line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the conference, it was decided that the First and Second Armies of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces should be reorganized into three route armies, the first to operate chiefly in southern Manchuria, the second mainly in Korea and Changpai county, and the third in Tunhwa, Emu and other counties. And Comrade Kim Il Sung was personally to assume the command of the Second Route Army.

The plans presented by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Nanpaitze Conference were outstanding strategic-tactical ones based on a scientific analysis of the military-political developments and the power balance between us and the enemy. They were also most brilliant and bold measures for saving the Korean revolution from the crisis and bringing a fresh upsurge in the revolution.

If these measures had not been taken to rally, reorganize and reinforce our forces in face of the great general offensive of the enemy, and if the initiative had not been firmly held against the enemy attack, our revolutionary struggle would have been driven into a hopeless situation as the enemy had anticipated.

In order to secure the revolution against such a crisis, Comrade Kim Il Sung chose the difficult path of advancing again to Changpai and the border regions, breaking through a forest of enemy bayonets.

Here we once again saw clearly his undaunted spirit and how he set examples in the revolution for others.

My heart still warms when I recall the moving scenes of parting with Comrade Kim Il Sung at Nanpaitze.

It was just before our departure.

We were rushing with last minute preparations, feeling sorry for being unable to follow Comrade Kim Il Sung. Suddenly some comrades of the Second Route Army ran to us with some packages.

"Comrades! Here is the gift sent by Comrade Commander!" They lay down packages of clothes, shoes, rice flour, and other things. We were sure that these were what they had been saving for emergency. There were even underwears.

For a while we just stood there overwhelmed with gratitude and joy at the deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung who gave out goods for emergency use even when he and his men were ready to set out on a most arduous march.

Holding the gifts of Comrade Kim Il Sung we resolved to answer his warmest love and care with greater fidelity to the revolution wherever we might go.

Following the conference the Route Armies launched with great successes large-scale guerilla operations of annihilation in Korea, eastern, northern and southern Manchuria, driving the Japanese imperialists into a great panic.

We were then operating around Huatien. There we heard that the Second Route Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung had triumphantly carried out the famous arduous march, a most difficult march, for over one hundred days and boldly crossed over again to the Musan area in Korea.

We were all overwhelmed with joy and excitement at the report.

They marched over a hundred days from Nanpaitze to Peitatingtze, Changpai county, breaking through a forest of enemy bayonets, and boldly crossed the Amrok River into the Musan area in Korea over which dark clouds hang.

Premier Kim Il Sung's Treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" Is a Document of Historical Significance Throughout the Whole World

The treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was published on August 12 last year in the first issue of "Tri-Continental," the theoretical organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, is creating big repercussions throughout the world.

In this treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," Comrade Kim Il Sung analyzed scientifically the present international situation and clarified the revolutionary positions to be adhered to by the revolutionaries and peoples in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle as well as correct strategic and tactical lines and methods based on Marxism-Leninism.

After Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise was published, revolutionary and progressive publications in many countries carried and introduced it on a wide scale up to the end of last year.

The full text or gist of the treatise were carried by the publications and news agencies of various countries:

Today the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung is being read widely among the revolutionaries, progressives, workers and broad strata of the masses of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America and other parts of the world. Those revolutionaries, anti-imperialist fighters, progressives who have read the treatise are appraising it highly in unison, saying that it is a "great document" which indicated the correct ways and means for the anti-imperialist struggle, an "important guide to action" in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and a "theory of historical significance in the revolutionary movement."

A Great Document That Indicated Correct Ways of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle

Jesus Masa, representative of the Peruvian National Liberation Army in Ha-

This would have been unthinkable without the outstanding strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, his boundless fidelity to the revolution, dauntless and stubborn fighting spirit and revolutionary sweep.

This shattered to pieces the enemy propaganda that most of the units of Kim Il Sung's forces had frozen to death in the forests of Changpai, and the rest had been annihilated by the punitive forces. These brilliant victories of the anti-Japanese guerrillas raised their prestige and inspired unquenchable hope and confidence in the hearts of the Korean people.

The Nanpaitze Conference can be called a turning point in the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Because such a great might was vigorously propelling the Korean revolution and because there was a such a great leadership, the Korean people could greet the August 15 liberation, and, as proud masters of the country, could set up the people's government, create the era of Chollima in our country.

With deep emotions I recall how Comrade Kim Il Sung set out, risking his own life in defiance of all obstacles, for the homeland campaign to save the revolution and keep up high the revolutionary tide. It impels me to make again a firm resolve to live and fight like him.

As we are today and shall be in future under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung as we were in the past, we feel there is nothing that we cannot do, being confident of victory.

vana, stressed in his statement: "Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise is calling upon the people the world over to further strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, and it is a great document which indicated the correct ways for that struggle." He went on as follows:

"Our age is an era in which the liberation-struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is growing. The outstanding revolutionary leader Premier Kim Il Sung analyzed this struggle in a concentrated and detailed way, showed us the way for liquidating completely old and new colonialism in the three continents and expounded theoretically the problems of the international communist movement as well as the most important matters which have stirred up the peoples in the three continents."

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"Today the Vietnamese people's resistance for national salvation against the U.S. invasion troops has become the focal point of the anti-imperialist struggle,"** he said that this is a most correct prescription. Then he emphasized:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that **'It is an internationalist duty of all the revolutionary peoples to fight in defence of the gains of the Cuban revolution'.** It is a valuable teaching for the promotion of the world revolution."

He stated in conclusion: "The treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung tells us the valuable truth that the victory of the world revolution can be attained only through a consistent struggle."

Kenjuro Yanagida, Japanese philosopher, said: "Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise brought to full light the historical significance of the national-liberation movement in the modern history of the world." Then he stressed as follows:

"I am convinced that this treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung constitutes the most appropriate and concrete application of Marxism-Leninism to the present international situation and that it is an article of the highest standard in the present-day world both in the light of theory and practice."

Koshiro Okakura, Director of the Japanese Research Institute of Asia and Africa, wrote in his article: "When faced with the treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung I understood once again that the truth is concrete, simple and clear as ever.

"Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise gives clear explanations on the main currents of the national-liberation movement of the peoples in the three continents and its historical importance."

"I was deeply impressed by the treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung," said Mahamane Allassane Haidara, President of the Malian National Assembly in his statement. He added: "Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise is a powerful source of ideological inspiration to all fighters striving for freedom and social justice against the desperate stratagem of the imperialists for restoring their shaken positions and disturbed privileges. The Malian people highly appraise the correct analyses of the present international situation by Premier Kim Il Sung, a courageous, indomitable fighter and great fighter for socialism and proletarian internationalism."

Attack Should Be Focussed on U.S. Imperialism, Ringleader of Imperialism

Bernardo Araya, Chilean delegate to the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, quoted the following words of Premier Kim Il Sung: **"We maintain that all the anti-imperialist forces of the world should unite and wage a joint struggle against U.S. imperialism. We have been working consistently to this end"** and **"No one must be allowed to split the anti-U.S. united front and refuse joint action, attaching the first importance to his own specific national or partisan interests."**

"These words are most correct and realistic," he stressed and went on:

"As a matter of fact, all the revolutionary forces should further strengthen solidarity to frustrate the imperialists' policies of aggression and expansion, drive out the U.S. imperialists from Korea and Vietnam, put an end to their policy of blockade against Cuba and halt their military intervention in the countries fighting for liberation and independence."

Noting that today the question of joint action raised by Premier Kim Il Sung is on the order of the day, he stressed:

"The valuable propositions

The treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung is carried in the publications of various countries together with his portrait

contained in Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise will effectively and greatly contribute to accomplishing the unity of all the anti-imperialist forces and the peace-loving people of the world and to invigorating the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle."

Aluisio Paliano, Brazilian delegate to the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, stated that the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung gave profound theoretical answers to the problems arising before the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who were fighting for national-liberation and that it served as a precious material for educating the revolutionaries in Latin America." He added:

"As Premier Kim Il Sung, outstanding leader of the revolution, pointed out clearly, the oppressed people can liberate themselves only through their own struggle. We should never harbour an illusion that the imperialists and oligarchs will give up of their own accord the positions they hold in their colonies and dependencies. The situation requires to increase the revolutionary violence against the reactionary violence."

Noting that it is of great significance that Premier Kim Il Sung has elucidated the question of forming a broad anti-imperialist united front, he declared that it is the most correct and only way for demonstrating the revolutionary solidarity among the peoples who were waging a resolute anti-imperialist struggle for their liberation, standing face to face with the enemy, and for giving a decisive blow to imperialism with a powerful revolutionary force.

Mouloud Oumeziane, Secretary General of the Trade Union Federation of Algeria, said in his statement that the treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung correctly reflected the present international political situation, particularly the current political situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America where the anti-imperialist struggle was raging. Quoting Comrade Kim Il Sung's words that **"It is necessary, therefore, to form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly, and administer blows to it by united strength everywhere it is engaged in aggression. Only by so doing, it is possible to disperse and weaken the force of U.S. imperialism to the last degree and lead the people on every front to beat U.S. imperialism with an overwhelming power,"** he stressed as follows:

"All the progressive forces and revolutionary movements in the world can finally overthrow imperialism only when they form an anti-imperialist united front. Imperialism is engrossed in subversive activities to prevent the formation of this front at any cost. Therefore, the people who love freedom should frustrate this attempt of the imperialists."

Jorge, representative of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement in Algeria, said in

his statement:

"The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism does not change. As Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out, the spearhead of attack should be directed to U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism. If we do so, we shall be able to win victory, smashing the aggression and offensive of the imperialists."

Marco Tulio Rodriguez, Latin American Secretary of the International Organization of Journalists, quoted the following passage of the treatise: **"When Africa and Latin America are not free, Asia cannot enjoy freedom; When the U.S. imperialists are driven out of Asia, this will benefit the liberation struggle of the African and Latin American peoples. Victory on one front over U.S. imperialism will sap its strength that much, facilitating victory on other fronts. In whatever part of the world the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression may be wiped out, it will be very gratifying to all peoples of the world."** Then he said:

"These ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung have given the fighting people of the three continents confidence and hope for the future."

Valuable Document Stirring up the Revolutionary Fighting Spirit of World Revolutionaries.

Abil Abilio Duarte, Portuguese Guinean delegate to the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, stressing that the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a clear-cut and correct teaching, continued:

"The great significance of this treatise lies in the fact that it clearly indicates the right road of struggle before the world revolutionaries by objectively and correctly analysing and theorising the truth of revolution in the present world we are living in. It is not easy to put forth this truth.

"Premier Kim Il Sung could clarify so concretely the action and attitude that we revolutionaries should understand and take, because he has correctly analysed the present international situation.

"We should take as a guide to action the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung, an outstanding leader of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle."

Yoshitaro Hirano, President of the Japan Peace Committee, stated:

"Today when U.S. imperialism is engaged in sinister machinations to expand desperately its aggressive war in all parts of the world and to split the revolutionary struggle and peace and independence movements of the peoples, Premier Kim Il Sung's theory of guidance which is calling for the formation of a broad anti-imperilist, anti-U.S. united front has a powerful force srtiking our hearts with the weight of a thousand pieces of gold, for it is the statement of the Korean people and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which are winning victories against U.S. imperialism."

Carlos Padilla, representative of the Puerto Rican Movement for Independence in Havana, quoted the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"The newly-independent countries which have thrown off the yoke of imperialism are confronted with the very difficult and important tasks of safeguarding their national independence, carrying forward the revolution and giving assistance to the liberation struggle of the peoples still in imperialist fetters."** Then he said: "In this proposition we see a full manifestation of the ideas of proletarian internationalism. This is more precious than any other words for the peoples of colonies and semi-colonies and is a basic principle in all revolutionary struggles."

Eugenio Perez, representative of the "June 14 Revolutionary Movement" of Dominica in Havana, declared: "This document which defines correctly the strategy and tactics of the world revolution is a priceless document educating all the fighting peoples of the three continents."

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As seen above, Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" has created great repercussions throughout the world. This means not only the support given to the treatise by the revolutionaries and revolutionary peoples of the world but also a vivid expression of their confidence in and boundless respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung. This shows clearly how correct are the scientific analyses of the present international situation, the revolutionary and principled stands and clear-cut tactical line expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his treatise.

True to His Teaching

The port of Wonsan is a reliable fishery base. It is bustling with fishing activities all the year round.

With modern fishing boats, the port is well equipped with installations for unloading and processing. Taking advantage of such material and technical foundations, the workers in this port catch large quantities of fish and convert them into delicious food every year.

The road traversed by the port of Wonsan is a glorious path of uninterrupted innovations made under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has expounded the great importance of the development of fishery in our country skirted by seas on three sides and always paid profound attention to and great care for the fishery. Although very busy with state affairs, he visited the Wonsan Fishery Office on two occasions, in June 1959 and May 1965 respectively and showed a concrete direction and ways and means to bring about a fresh upsurge in the fishery of our country.

As a result, great changes have been seen in the Wonsan Fishery Office since the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Premier.

The fishery office's trade union committee, under the guidance of the Party committee, exerted its efforts to educate all the workers to be faithful to the Leader. Meanwhile the trade union committee directed its attention to improving and intensifying its work with the workers in accordance with Comrade Premier's teaching: **"...to go down to the masses and help them and ensure them conditions for doing more work..."**

Skipper Choe Sok Bo telling how our fishermen were boundlessly faithful to the Leader during the Fatherland Liberation War

It was in Novermber 1965. The trade union workers of the fishery office went on board the trawlers and universal vessels one after another. There they studied repeatedly the on-the-spot teachings given by Comrade Premier together with the fishermen. On the other hand, they intensified the study of the brilliant revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and unfolded under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The education room set up on each boat became animated with the study of Comrade Premier's on-the-spot teaching and of the Reminiscences of the Participants in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare.

The workers came to have an extraordinary high degree of revolutionary zeal to be loyal to the Leader to the end like the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The Chollima riders of Chollima trawler No. 172 sailed out to a distant sea despite unfavourable weather conditions, and creditably translated into practice their slogan of "Meet Your Quota with First-class Fishes".

Comrade Yun Man Sok at the mechanic and power shop completed his task in the work of perfecting the processing shop with up-to-date technique ahead of schedule and gave a helping hand to his colleagues at the fishing tackle preparation shop. Similar examples could be found at the unloading place and many other places.

The trade union committee of the fishery office took measures for executing the task set forth by Comrade Premier in his on-the-spot teaching, relying on the creative power of the workers who had such a high revolutionary enthusiasm.

Particularly the trade union committee worked actively to carry into effect the following instruction of Comrade Premier:

"You should catch fish without interruption by various methods—catch all kinds of fish all the year round despite seasonal changes; catch them in a collective or dispersed way on deep seas and in coastal waters by big and small boats." Of the measures taken by the trade union committee to carry

out Comrade Premier's teaching, the most successful one was to set an example at one unit and then to popularize the experience to all other units.

The fishermen of deep-sea seiner No. 359, solely guided by the teaching of Comrade Premier, set an outstanding example in fishing. Particularly, in conformity with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas, they made for themselves what they lacked and pooled their efforts and brains and produced finally a net which was suitable for deep and high sea fishing ground and which could be drawn freely. Besides, they boldly sailed out to a distant and deep sea and caught over 20 kinds of high quality fishes, setting new norms and new records in per-boat output.

As this experience gained by the fishermen on the deep-sea seiner No. 359 was generalized, great succusses were made everywhere. The fishermen of the trawler No. 172 caught 70 tons of herrings at one haul on a far-off herring ground in the teeth of raging waves. For the first time the universal boat No. 226 started catching herrings by circular mooring nets in 1966. They failed to make any notable result in the first few days of their new attempt. But whenever they failed they studied "You Can Do Everything Once You Are Determined To Do It" and other reminiscences of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. With a firm resolve, they put into practice their assignments to the end.

The trade union committee of the fishery office disseminated the experience attained in the field of fishing to processing workers and to the collectives of technicains. They successfully accelerated the streamlining of the processes of disembowling *Myongtae,* preserving and salting fishes and other marine products and the canning processes with the equipment and materials provided personally by Comrade Premier.

Also, the trade union committee of the fishery office bent its great effort on translating into practice Comrade Premier's teaching on raising the technical and cultural standards of the workers.

Hence, no little influence was exerted upon the work of the whole fishery office by the measures of the trade union committee taken to carry through Comrade Premier's teachings.

Thanks to the solicitude of Comrade Premier, this fishery office replaced the old boats with the new ones with up-to-date equipment. The rate of increase in the number of the boats was 177.9 per cent in 1965 over 1958. The catch of this fishery office in 1965 was 2.7 times as much as in 1959 and more than five times that in 1956. Deeply inspired by the teaching given by Comrade Premier at the Consultative Conference of the Fishery Workers of the East Coast in June last year, the high-sea fishermen of the fleet of trawlers belonging to the fishery office fulfilled their yearly assignments over three months ahead of schedule. Thanks to such high zeal of the workers, this fishery office carried out the last year fishing plan 66 per cent higher than that of 1966.

The technical and cultural levels, too, of the workers at this fishery office were enhanced rapidly. The workers have been embraced in the network of technical education under which they study while working according to their ability and wish. As a result, hundreds of workers study at the Wonsan Fisheries Institute or the Wonsan Higher Fisheries School, whereas all the rest of the workers are improving their technique and skill at the technical study courses and the passing-on skill courses run by the fishery office itself. This fishery office takes in regularly those workers who have finished their courses at the training school for skippers and chief engineers, with the result that in 1967 it had more than five times as many engineers and technicians as in 1961.

Though their successes are quite remarkable the workers of the Wonsan Fishery office are not complacent at all. Because they are well aware that their successes already made are too little as compared with the lofty idea of Comrade Premier who is always concerned about the promotion of the welibeing of the people and that they have so many things to do to achieve the victory of the Korean revolution throughout the country and to enhance the living of the people.

The trade union committee here, under the guidance of the Party committee, is actively conducting organizational and political activities to execute thoroughly the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Political Programme announced by Premier Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly and to accomplish the comprehensive mechanization of the processing of marine products and to improve the quality of processed goods in conformity with the on-the-spot teaching of Premier Kim Il Sung and his teaching at the Consultative Conference of the Fishery Workers of the East Coast. Especilly, the political and ideological work has been intensified to bring up all the workers into revolutionary fighters loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Reliable Workers in Socialist Construction

The women of our country are working reliably as proud master of the country and reliable workers of socialist construction.

They are working in due work places according to their ability and predispositions, according to their wish and physical condition.

Today 33,599 women are elected as deputies to power organs at all levels including 73 women deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly. A large number of women are working as directors or chief engineers of big modern factories or as managerial chairmen of co-op farms.

Millions of women are working on the socialist labour front including factories and countryside. Especially textile mills and local lindustry factories are run mostly by women.

The proportion of women working in the domains such as commercial and public services, educational and public health institutions which are befitting to the physical condition of women is increasing year by year and their role is being enhanced markedly.

Thus our women are registering excellent results at all posts, displaying all their wisdom and talents to the full in response to the call of the Party.

Already tens of thousands of women have won orders and medals of the Republic including the title of the Hero of the Republic or that of Labor Hero.

Communist educationists such as Labour Heroines Kil Hwak Sil and Li Sin Ja placed the collective ahead of self and made their comrades into a united Red collective helping each other and pulling each other ahead; and, in implementing the Party policies, they effected and are expanding innovations among the working women day after day. And among them is displayed in full the moral virtue to live, work and study in a communist way.

Such tremendous changes which have taken place among the women of our country are attributable to the leadership and consistent concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has provided every possible condition for the women so as to enable them to work, study and live without worries.

Our working women are enjoying boundless concern directed by the Party and Government.

Six hour work-day system has already been enforced for the working mothers with three children or more. Rest homes for working mothers have been set up at scenic places where many mothers are spending their holiday together with their children.

In all places where women are working—in urban and rural areas, factories and fishing villages or even in mountain regions—networks of creches and kindergartens have been expanded on an extensive scales so as to enable them to work without worries.

At the same time the women have been given ample opportunities for learning. As a result they are being reared into cultured and educated workers.

Today women engineers, technicians and specialists account for more than 100,000 and those who have won the degree of doctor of science, titles of assistant professor, people's artiste, merited teacher, merited-stock-breeder and people's sportsman are emerging in a large number from among them.

The age-old desire of the women to bring up well their sons and daughters has come to reality.

Thanks to the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education, our women are now able to educate their sons and daughters free of charge to their heart's content till they reach the working age.

Thus the women in our country are able to take part in socialist construction free from any worries and enjoy a happy life which was unheard-of in the history of our country. All these have been made possible thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and our socialist system.

In the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which he personally worked out in the period of anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung stipulated "... to promote the indiscriminate, uniform equality of both sexes and to improve the social treatment of the women and respect the personality of the women", and personally organized and guided the women's movement.

After the truimphal return to the fatherland, he set up a genuine people's power and proclaimed the Law on the Sex Equality and thereby emancipated our women from the century-old fetters and provided them social equality and all political rights by law.

Though he was busy taking care of the affairs of the whole country, he visited in person factories, big and small, and farm and fishing villages and met the women there and expressed great concern about their work and livelihood, their health and rest and about the education of their sons and daughters and their educational facilities. He solved one by one the difficulties and knotty problems confronted by women.

The women of our country have thus experienced through practice the profound concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

This was why, in the trying days of the Fatherland Liberation War, our women, responded wholeheartedly to Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung's call: "All for the victory in the war!" fought on the front taking arms in their hands like the men, routing the U.S. imperialist enemies, and displayed unparalleled heroism also in the rear to defend at the cost of their lives the Workers' Party of Korea, our people's power and our socialist system.

The women of Namgang and other villages near the front, braving rains of bullets, carried ammunitions up to the hill, supplied food and boiled water to the soldiers in the trench. They took care of the wounded, demonstrating to the full the staunch

"The Day Will Come When We Shall Live Happily Under the Leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung"

The feelings of boundless respect, esteem and trust for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are growing in the hearts of the people in the southern half of the Republic as days go by.

Here follow some quotations permeated with the earnest feeling of the South Korean population:

"Marshal Kim Il Sung is indeed the great patriot of our nation".

"We shall be well off only under his government."

"It is certain that such a government and system as seen in the northern half of the Republic will be extended one day to the soil of the southern half of the country."

"...Where can it be such a man like the Premier who loves and cares the people so much?

"The people cannot but be encouraged as he discusses state affairs with the people wherever he goes, sleeping and eating together with them. The Premier is a Hero who is endowed with superhuman power.

"Led by the Premier, the people in the northern half are really happy.

"How it would be good if the people in the southern half could live as well under the leadership of Premier when the unification is achieved at the earliest date.

"There is no one else than the Premier who can lead Korea."

This is a manifestation of the boundless esteem and respect by the people in the southern half of the Republic for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who illumines the path ahead of the entire people; and this is an expression of the earnest and ardent aspiration of our people for creating a happy and worthy life in his bosom when the fatherland is unified.

The South Korean fishermen, who were in the past rescued out of the sea by the Korean People's Army and the fishery workers of the northern half of Republic after suffering in raging storm and waves, personally witnessed the aspects of the brilliantly developing northern half of the Republic, where they stayed for some time to get medical treatment and to have their boats repaired.

spirit and self-less devotion of the Korean women.

The women in the rear took up the jobs left behind by their husbands who had gone to the front.

They reliably ensured the wartime productin in underground factories. The women in the countryside tilled the fields, camouflaging their cattle. They rose up as one to increase the output of grain during the wartime. Besides they reared orphans who had lost their parents in enemy bombing and rebuilt destroyed bridges and highways day and night in order to ensure the supply to the front. Thus they waged heroic struggle.

The women of our country like Choi Ok Hi and Li Bo Bu who fell into the hands of the enemies in the battle did not reveal the secret of the organization and kept their revolutionary constancy, not yielding to the harsh torture of the enemies. As the anti-Japanese women guerrillas had done in the past, they died heroic death as worthy soldiers true to the Leader, shouting "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

After the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War everything was in short. But our women, rallied rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, rebuilt war-ravaged factories, rural communities and highways, tightening their belt and singing revolutionary songs and so they successfully carried out the basic line set forth by the Leader for postwar economic construction.

Today they are exerting all their efforts on the implementation of the Party's line on carrying out economic construction and defence build-up in parallel which Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea to cope with the situation in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors are further intensifying war provocation manoeuvres.

But the women in the southern half of the Republic under the occupation of U.S. imperialism are languishing in colonial enslavement.

Therefore, the entire people of our country are confronted with the most imperative and supreme revolutionary task of liberating the southern half of the Republic and realizing the unification of the fatherland.

The women of our country who have always been faithful to the cause of revolution are making greater effort in response to the call of the Party and the Leader to greet the great event of the unification of the fatherland.

Though short was their stay, they felt actually the dynamic reality in the northern half of the Republic and came to understand clearly that all successes attained in the northern half of the Republic were attributable to the wise and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people.

It is unforgettable for them that they had the honour to see Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at close hand on the occasion of the celebration of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Republic held at Sineuiju in 1964.

On that day, before the celebration began the hearts of the South Korean fishermen leapt with excitement. They were seated on the platform reserved for guests on the right side of the square.

The moment Comrade Kim Il Sung mounted the rostrum they were swept over by emotions and shouted at the top of their voices: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!". With a hope to see better Comrade Premier, they unceasingly eyed to the direction where he was and strove to move even a step nearer to him, raising themselves on tiptoes.

With the grandiose demonstration of the working people and their endless shouts of "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" the square was really swept over by deep emotions and excitement.

The South Korean fishermen exclaimed without a break from the bottom of their hearts.

"Ah how the entire people revere the Premier! No wonder the national affairs go so smooth! It's because the will of the Premier is the same with that of the people. The Premier loves the people and manages the state well, and the people support Premier in such a way... the northern half is really a wonderful place."

"No other leader but the Premier can get such a warm welcome. A premier among the people! Today I've come to understand what these words really mean.

"How enthusiastic the people are! I can imagine how firmly the entire people are rallied around Premier Kim Il Sung. It isn't that the people in the northern half alone who are rallied firmly around Marshal Kim Il Sung. I can say safely that the Koreans residing all over the world are all rallied behind Marshal Kim Il Sung. We can't forget this even after we go back to the southern half."

It was at the time when huge demonstration was over.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who does not forget the South Korean brothers even for a moment and grieves at their miserable plight waved the hand with a broad smile in the direction where the fishermen were. At the moment the South Korean fishermen almost burst with emotions.

When they saw the affectionate face of Comrade Premier they were moved to tears. Beset by emotions and excitement, they said, dropping their tears:

"Ah, my heart seems to burst! I never imagined the Premier would really appear before us the fishermen. Since my wish has come true, I have nothing to regret even if I die. Really I am overwhelmed by emotions. It seems I'll always remember vividly the tender figure of the Premier even if I return to the southern half. I would like to work in future, led by the Premier, and wish to live under the Premier's leadership."

"I'll never forget the lofty virtues of Premier Kim Il Sung. The unification should be realized as early as possible and the people in the southern half too should be placed under the leaderdship of Premier Kim Il Sung."

On that day they resolved to devote themselves to the struggle for hastening the arrival of the day of unification when the people everywhere in the southern half would be led by him and the 40 million people would lead a happy life.

A publication in Japan reported the sentiments of the South Korean people who could not refrain from excitement and deep emotions after hearing stories about the northern half of the Republic from the fishermen:

"Once I told my relatives and the closest friends of mine about what I have seen in a documentary film in which Marshal Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to factories and villages in the northern half.

"When I told them in detail how he had looked like when he had shaken hand and discussed the state affairs with every worker at a factory sitting face to face with the workers, the listeners only nodded with bated breath.

"After a while someone broke silence, and said: 'There can't be any sufferings and sorrows for the North Korean people since they are in the North!' Then every one joind in noisily, saying: 'It's a real statesmanship! I won't have any grievance if I could live and die under such a leader!' "

This is why a mother in Seoul admonished her son to be brave in the struggle against the enemy for the day when they could live under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, while handing him the Marshal's portrait which had been kept with respect when South Korea was liberated by our People's Army in the Fatherland Liberation War. Such case was not con-

fined to this woman alone. It is not a few people in South Korea who treasure the flag of the Republic inscribed with a five-angled star in the blue-red background, waiting for the day when the 40 million people will live in harmnoy. It reflects an unanimous sentiment of the entire South Korean people.

A South Korean professor who visited Japan some time ago gave his view as follows: "I'm convinced that only the Premier Kim Il Sung's teachings with extreme affection are a reliable compass and light house for me. We the South Korean people look forward to the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Though trifling is my ability, I regard it as my highest honour to follow his teachings and devote myself, to hasten the arrival of the day when his hands permeated with lofty and deep affection will clear away the dark clouds hanging over South Korea" (from a publication in Japan).

This is not only the personal sentiment of this professor but also the fighting creed of the people in the southern half of the Republic who are struggling now resolutely for the day when they will live a happy life under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Little wonder that books with the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung were published and gone into the hands of people in the southern half of the Republic which is covered with a dense network of suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The enemies were flabbergasted when they found that tens of thousands of drawing-books with the flag of the Republic printed in them were sold some time ago in Pusan and all over South and North Kyongsang provinces. The enemies trembled when they heard people shouting "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" in downtown Ryosu, the harbour city facing the South Sea in the broad daylight and when in a number of South Korean prisons including the Sodaimoon Prison the revolutionary fighters shouted "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!".

It is not fortuitous that a French journalist Mr. Robert Cille wrote some time ago that "there is only one way out left" for the South Korean people, that is, "to rise up holding the banner of North Korea" which is led by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

As is known, now the people in the southern half are marching forward vigorously, along the road of struggle, being firmly convinced that they should devotedly fight for the South Korean revolution and for the cause of the independent unification of the fatherland, longing for the day when they will lead a worthy, new life, led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, under the banner of the Republic.

PYONGYANG RISES IN GREATER SPLENDOUR

Pyongyang is the cradle of the Korean revolution and the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is a heroic city widely known throughout the world.

Closely linked with the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, Pyongyang prospers and assumes a grander look as the days go by.

* * *

It was in the summer of 1951. A year had passed since the outbreak of the Fatherland Liberation War in our country. At that time, the enemy was clamouring for the "summer offensive" and running wild to exert "military pressure" on us. Bombs rained and the streets were all aflame.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a round of the streets in flames. He personally fixed the centre of the city to be set up and set forth the specific lines on building the network of streets, residential quarters, parks, etc., which were to be reflected in the blueprint for the future new city.

Even the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by him for 15 years, he always talked about Pyongyang, visualizing a plan to build a people's paradise in the liberated country.

In the first spring after the liberation of Korea from the yoke of Japanese imperialism, he took up the first shovel for the Botonggang River conservancy work and for the tree-planting on the Munsubong Hill in Pyongyang. And in the harsh days of the war he mapped out a blueprint for the brilliant tommorow.

The general design for the rehabilitation and construction of Pyongyang was drawn up at last in accordance with his idea.

This general design was a great blueprint reflecting the indomitable revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"Even if we suffer great destruction, we can build a new life again so long as we have the Party, the government, the people and territory."**

He led our people to ultimate victory with an operation plan for smiting the enemy on one side and on the other, a blueprint for rebuilding the country into a prosperous one after victory.

In the harsh days of trial, he saw to it that factories for producing building-materials and fittings be built so as to construct a new city and stepped up city planning and surveying. Training centres for construction technicians and specialized construction agencies were set up in the difficult period of war.

In this way, the construction of Pyongyang was already prepared amid the flames of war.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was appointed as Chairman of the Pyongyang City Rehabilitation Commission on July 1, 1953 when the war was still going on.

* * *

The three and more years of war ended with great victory for the Korean people.

At the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held immediately after the war, Comrade Premier called upon the entire people to direct everything to the post-war rehabilitation and development of the people's economy and again expounded the orientation of construction of the city.

True to his idea, the builders of the capital rose up and touched off the collective innovation movement in the spirit of beating the marauders of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and the puppet troops. Many storeyed buildings and cozy modern dwellings rose on rubbles like mushrooms everywhere in the city.

On August 12, 1954, immediately before the completion of the Moranbong Theatre, Comrade Kim Il Sung came there personally. Smiling all over, he taught the builders in detail how to construct speedily Pyongyang into a beautiful modern city.

Comrade Premier gave instructions on many occasions later on the specific lines and measures in accordance with the grand design he had had in his mind.

The construction was stepped up rapidly. But the conditions at that time demanded faster, more and better construction.

To meet such a demand, the method of construction had to be improved. More manpower and fund were needed too. Productive manpower had to be allocated to the factories and mills already built and more manpower had to be sent down to the country. On the top of this, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique were raising frenzied "march north" clamours.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth most correct measures despite the difficult situation.

He found out that the inner reserves of construction lay in standardization and normalization of designing, industrialization of building parts and materials, prefabrication and mechanization of construction. He also held consultations with functionaries in charge of construction, designers and construction workers.

Under his personal guidance, the builders of the capital found huge inner reserves adhering to the Leader's teaching on **"building cheap and convenient dwellings more and faster."**

In 1958, the builders reduced the cost of construction by over 46 per cent by means of improving the structure of dwelling houses, eliminating unnecessary space and installations, lowering the standards of the consumption of materials to the minimum and bettering construction methods. The rate of prefabrication increased to more than 93 per cent and the speed of construction grew 2.5 times. A flat was built in every 16 minutes. Thus the "Pyongyang Speed" was created.

Immediately after the war, the "Voice of America" clamourously alleged that "Pyongyang would not rise again in 50 years or even in 100 years." The U.S. imperialists miscalculated again. They knew better than anyone else that more than 428,000 bombs were dropped on Pyongyang, that is, one bomb per head of the population. But they could never calculate the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the creative might and the inexhaustible vitality of our people faithful to him.

Foreigners who witnessed the "Pyongyang Speed" put it this way:

"If there is a phenomenon called miracle in this world, that would be the rehabilitation and construction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—Socialist Korea—which has been reborn on the ashes like a phoenix..." and "before seeing Pyongyang, don't talk about the greatness of the strength of a people."

The Leader appealed to the capital's builders for new feats in order to eradicate the centuries-old backwardness and build the beloved capital into one of the first-rate modern cities in the world.

In 1960, we pushed ahead the construction of the capital in higher spirits. The whole country supported the construction of the capital city.

Thus, we built the Grand Theatre only in one year, which is 23 times as big as the "Pyongyang Hwashin" department store, the construction of which had taken seven years and nine months in the days of Japanese imperialism.

In the same year, many monumental buildings were constructed in Pyongyang such as the Museum of the Korean Revolution, Grand Theatre, Okryu Bridge, and Okryu Hall, Museum of Korean Fine Arts, Moranbong Stadium and Pyongyang Zoological Garden.

It was about then that the Chollima statue made its grand appearance as the proud symbol of the revolutionary spirit and sagacity of our people.

Having been told that Comrade Premier personally selected the site of the statue and even suggested its form and size, a foreigner said:

"This is really a wonderful artistic work. It is so lifelike that it looks as if it were about to fly into the sky from its stand. I was told that Premier Kim Il Sung had chosen the place for this statue. Premier Kim Il Sung is not only an outstanding politician but also a really excellent artist. You could create such a masterpiece, for you are under the direct leadership of such a leader."

After unfolding his far-sighted concept on the construction of the capital, Comrade Premier speeded up its construction, while bringing about one leap forward after another in the huge economic construction of the country. He also thought of the distant future when he dealt with the sites, designing and even the building operations and embodied brilliantly with genius the socialist content and national form of architecture. Thus, in a short span of time our capital city of Pyongyang was built into a grand, beautiful, splendid and modern city.

* * *

Comrade Kim Il Sung pays close attention not only to the prospective designing of the city but also to the living conditions of each household.

Early in April 1958, he visited Building No. 6, Songyodong, and made a round of all the flats. He took a close look even at the kitchen windows and location of the cupboards.

He told the constructors that we the Korean people were cheerful and optimistic, so the houses had to be built to suit their

A part of new Pyongyang built after the Fatherland Liberation War

sentiments and customs; that they should be bright, cozy and convenient with plenty of sunshine.

He was eager to see houses and trees built and planted to the conveniences of the people and was anxious to make our city more comfortable than any other place in the world. His lofty virtues are so boundless that it is really difficult to describe them in full.

Here is one more story chosen out of so many stories about him.

It was right after the armistice. A great strain was felt on the state budget owing to the huge investments in capital construction. Even then, he saw that numerous kindergartens and parks be built and allotted enormous amount of fund and large manpower to greening of the city.

He said how nice it would be to plant in good harmony evergreens and broad-leaved trees together with various flowers and fruit trees in all the parks and recreation grounds so as to see flowers in all seasons. He came out to the construction site of the Reungrado Recreation Ground and personally planted trees there.

We feel a sense of deep affection for him whenever we smell the fragrance drifting across the city of Pyongyang enveloped in greenery.

The green area in Pyongyang is 46 square metres per head of the population.

In the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, all the scenic spots were turned into pleasure grounds for the exploiting classes who oppressed and robbed the people. Pyongyang was a model of lopsided colonial towns with all sorts of unseemly houses which reflected the low taste of the exploiters.

But the city is cleaned completely from every thing obsolete and degenerated. It offers people good places and nice spots for rest.

A foreigner said: Parks are not in Pyongyang but Pyongyang itself is in a park."

* * *

Last summer Pyongyang was ravaged by an unprecedentedly big flood. No sooner the

city had been threatened by an inundation than Comrade Premier himself came out to the embankment of the river. He took adequate measures for the safety of the people. During the period of harsh battles against the big flood, he visited various places in the city from early morning till late into night, and sat up all night, thinking of the living of the people.

Even in such difficult moments, instead of simple repair and rehabilitation, he formulated detailed blueprints to step up large-scale construction immediately after the flood in accordance with his far-sighted idea.

His concept is far-sighted and his solicitude is infinitely great and warm. He is eager to make up a single loss with 10 or 20 gains, to see us make 10 or 100 steps when others make one step and to race against the time so as to realize the centuries-old desire of our people.

Boundlessly inspired by his benevolent parental affection, not only the citizens of Pyongyang but the people in the whole country came out as one for the rehabilitation and construction of the capital, picturing to themselves the new magnificent and beautiful streets to be built.

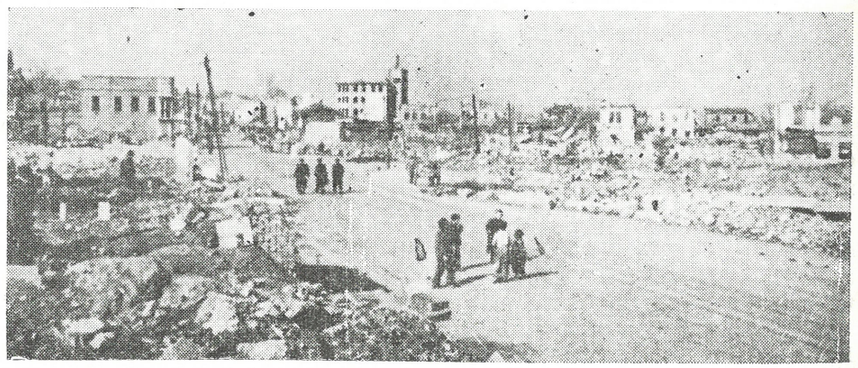
The steel fighters of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, the smelters of the Kangson, the cradle of Chollima, the constructors of Wonsan, the gate to the East Sea, the youths of Haeju, and the people in all the towns and villages, sent structural steel and other building-materials and rushed up to Pyongyang to participate personally in its construction.

Dwellings for over 20,000 households were built in a year when the "Pyongyang Speed" was created, whereas at present much more multi-storeyed modern dwellings and other buildings, magnificent and wonderful, have been constructed in a few months.

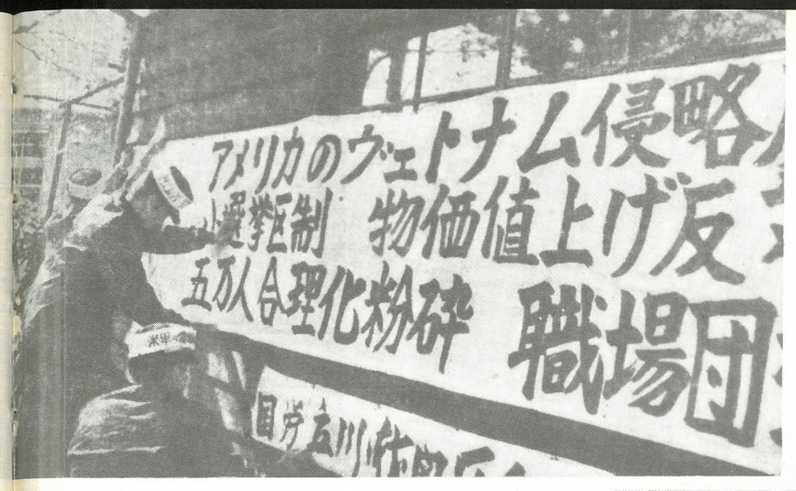
Like blood-thirsty wolves, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are engrossed in war clamours along the Military Demarcation Line. But in this grave situation, adhering firmly to our Party's strategic line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence build-up, we are engaged in this dynamic construction, being fully prepared to beat the enemy at one stroke.

The firm resolve of the respected and beloved Leader to build the revolutionary capital of Pyongyang more magnificently and beautifully, the strength and will of the monolithically knitted and united people, their burning revolutionary zeal are now producing a new "Pyongyang Speed."

Pyongyang is rising with a grander appearance thanks to the valiant struggle of the builders of the capital who are determined to demonstrate again the gallantry of heroic Korea which smited U.S. imperialism before the eyes of the world people with redoubled courage, deserving the name of the Red fighters of Comrade Kim Il Sung.



A section of Pyongyang destroyed by the savage bombing of the U.S. imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War



In Japan workers on the national railway put up at the branch office of Tachikawa Locomotive Yard streamers with the following inscriptions: "We oppose the American aggression against Vietnam!" "We oppose the small electoral district system and the rise in commodity prices!"

Angry Shouts

Citizens in Copenhagen setting fire to the portrait of Johnson

With such slogans as: "Abide by the Geneva Agreement!" and "Hands off Vietnam!" members of the Australian Seamen's Union making a protest against the visit to Australia by the boss of the South Vietnamese puppet regime

Many streamers with inscriptions condemning the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam appeared in the May Day parade in Prague

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